Data analysis in G-DOC *Plus* using *V*ariant Search tool

Innovation Center for Biomedical Informatics (ICBI)

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Introduction

- Sequence variations within genome lead to phenotypic differences, including predisposition to genetic diseases and response to environmental factors. Data generated from whole genome sequencing (WGS) of normal or diseased tissues from individuals/cell lines are used to identify germline or somatic variants respectively. Analysis of such vast amount of genomic data can be made tractable and meaningful through variant search, annotation and analyses tools.
- The G- DOC *Plus* "Variant Search" tool enables several functionalities including searching for specific variants, eg., functional variants, their stratification and downstream analysis of selected variant genes for pathway profiling or Cancer Gene Index based network analysis.
- Once variant search is complete, results can be saved in G-DOC *Plus* for further downstream analysis that includes profiling of genes in the saved list based on functional pathways, as well as to obtain an idea of networked relationship between individual genes derived from Variant search analysis.

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- Users of this tool are expected to have knowledge of clinical and biological analysis of variant data. The tool can be used for exploratory purposes for generating hypothesis or to test an existing hypothesis.
- In this tutorial, we will go through 3 different examples, starting from a simple Variant search, defining criteria for search, and finally use results from search for downstream analysis. The Variant Search tool will be used to analyze a public data set on breast cancer cell lines obtained from Complete Genomics BRC_CG_XXXX_01.

Log into G-DOC Plus

https://gdoc.georgetown.edu



Home

Studies

Lists

Groups

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Study Options -

Help



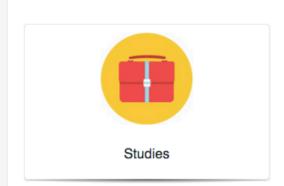
kb472 -

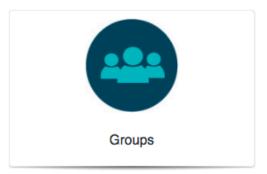
G-DOC Plus Launch Pad!

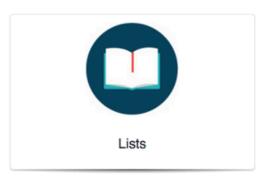
Welcome back, your last login was Mon Feb 9, 2015. You can check if you have been granted access to new lists or analyses since your last login

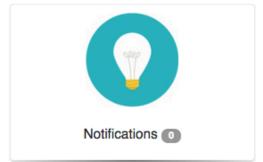
and gotting

Welcome! The G-DOC Plus Launch Pad is your one-stop resource for learning more about G-DOC and getting started on the platform.











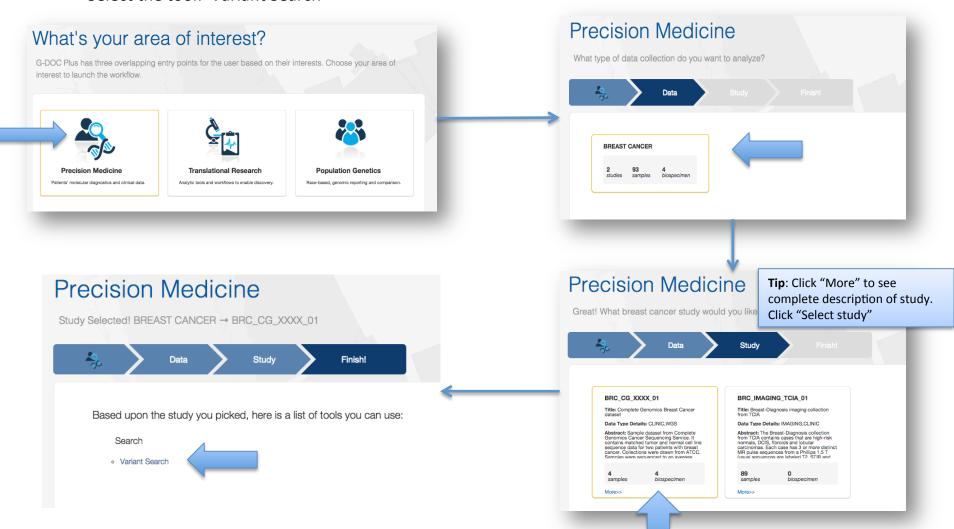
It All Starts Here!

G-DOC has over seventy studies, We know this can be overwhelming! Let us guide you to choose the study that is relevant for your research.

Let's Go! >

Selections

- "What's your area of interest": Precision medicine it should go to the workflow page.
- Select "data collection": BREAST CANCER
- Select a study: BRC_CG_XXXX_01 (Note: If you click on "More", you will be able to see the complete
 description of the study)
- Select the tool: Variant Search



Example 1: Finding all variants in BRCA1



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Q

ALT_FREQ

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.5

0.375

0.375

0.25, 0.125

0.5

0.5

0.375

0.125

0.125

REF_FREQ

kb472

MISSING

0.875

0.875

0.25

0.125

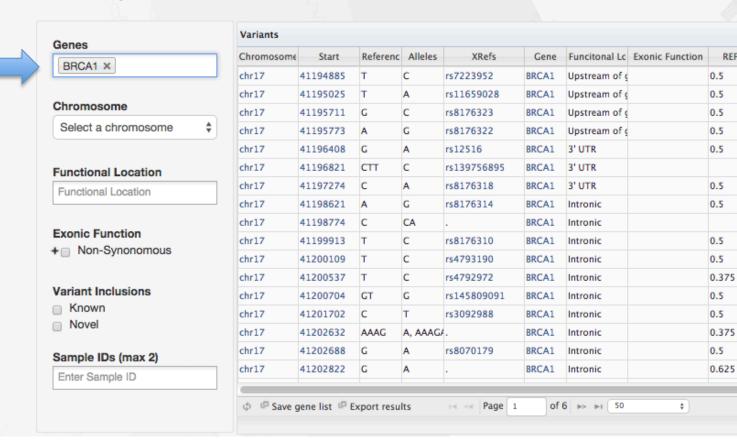
0.25

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Search Sequence Variations

Current Study: BRC CG XXXX 01

change study?



Column Definitions

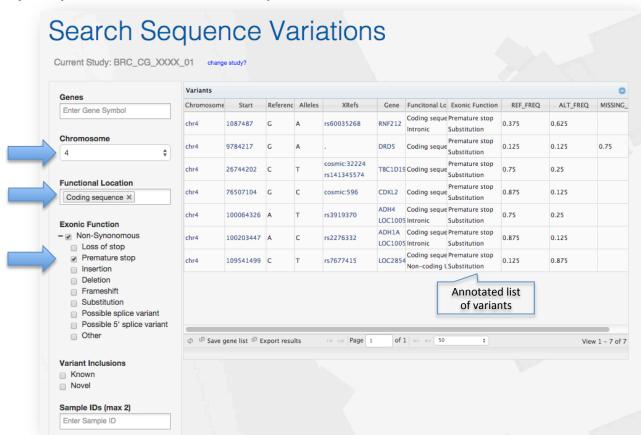
- Chromosome- on which chromosome the variant gene is present,
- start position of the reference allele,
- Reference and Alternate alleles,
- XRef- provides rsIDs from dbSNP where available,
- Gene HUGO gene symbol,
- Functional location as to whether the variation occurs on exons, UTR, etc in the gene,
- Exonic function- type of the variant as to a deletion, frameshift, stop codo gain or loss etc,
- Ref freq, Alt freq and Missing freq: frequencies of reference and alternate alleles, and instances of missing frequencies in case of deletions/insertions, respectively.
- Above results can be saved in GDOC by clicking on Save gene list or exported to your drive by Export results.

Notes:

- You can add more genes by typing a gene symbol with cursor placed after the X sign. To remove any
 of the selected genes, click on the X sign following the name of the gene.
- Multiple selections in the Functional location option is an "OR" function. Eg: if you select Coding genes and 3' UTR, it will show all variants present in either coding genes or 3'UTR prime regions

Example 2

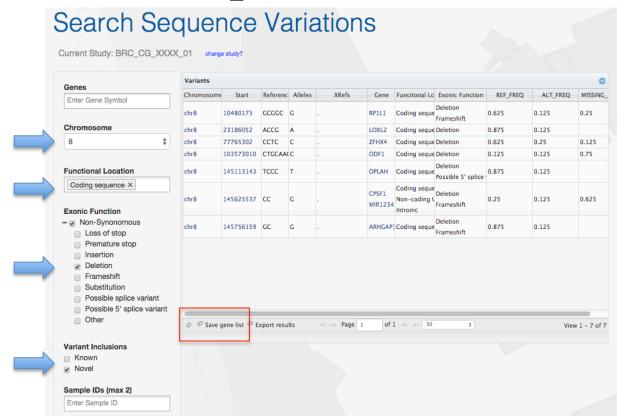
- **Example 2**. Let us find all functionally impacting variants in all genes located in Chromosome 4, that will give rise to truncated proteins.
- Make the following selections:
 - Chromosome: chromosome 4,
 - Functional Location: Coding sequence,
 - Exonic Function: Non Synonymous -> Premature stop.



Example 3

- **Example 3**. Chromosome 8 abnormalities are often reported in breast cancer.
 - What are the genes that might be affected by novel deletions in chromosome 8 with potential impact on protein function, and
 - what major pathways might these genes be involved?
 - Is there a networked relationship between one or more of these impacted genes?
 - How to view this gene list ?
 - How to export gene list

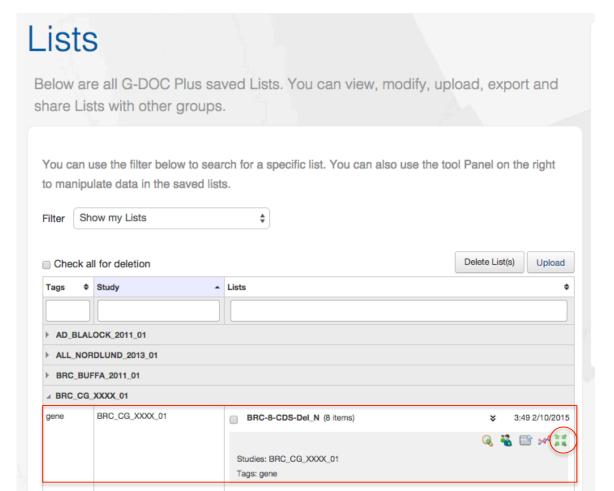
- Make the following selections:
 - Chromosome: chromosome 8,
 - Functional Location: Coding sequence,
 - Exonic Function: Non Synonymous -> Deletion
 - Variant inclusion : Novel
- Save gene list , give a name BRC-8-CDS-Del_Novel.



 Once the gene list is saved, click on Lists on the Top panel. You will see the gene list grouped under the study name (BRC_CG_XXXX_01)

On the right side there will be several icons which indicate further downstream analysis. Click on the green icon which indicates **Enrich Gene**

List analysis



Results of pathway enrichment (using Reactome Pathways) is shown below

Pathway Enrichment Results

Pathway	p-value 🕏	Overlapping Genes	
nactivation of Cdc42 and Rac	5.483 x 10 ⁻³	ARHGAP39	1
Glutathione synthesis and recycling	6.699 x 10 ⁻³	OPLAH	
Processing of Intronless Pre-mRNAs	8.521 x 10 ⁻³	CPSF1	
Post-Elongation Processing of Intronless pre-mRNA	1.397 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
Processing of Capped Intronless Pre-mRNA	1.397 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
Glutathione conjugation	1.518 x 10 ⁻²	OPLAH	
Signaling by Robo receptor	1.941 x 10 ⁻²	ARHGAP39	
Post-Elongation Processing of Intron-Containing pre-mRNA	2.061 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
nRNA 3-end processing	2.061 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
ransport of Mature mRNA Derived from an Intronless Transcript	2.121 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
ransport of Mature mRNAs Derived from Intronless Transcripts	2.181 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
Cleavage of Growing Transcript in the Termination Region	2.602 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
ost-Elongation Processing of the Transcript	2.602 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
NA Polymerase II Transcription Termination	2.602 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
tho GTPase cycle	2.662 x 10 ⁻²	ARHGAP39	
ignaling by Rho GTPases	2.662 x 10 ⁻²	ARHGAP39	
Gene Expression	3.140 x 10 ⁻²	CPSF1	
Export results	Page 1 of 1 >> >=	50 \$	View 1 - 27 of 2

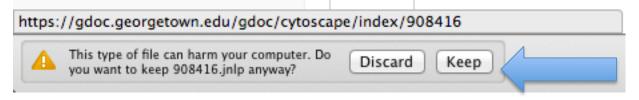
 To check if there is a networked relationship between the genes in saved gene list, once again go to Lists on the top panel.

Select the red/blue icon on the right side which indicates View Cancer-

Gene Index network



The above action will prompt a save option on your hard drive

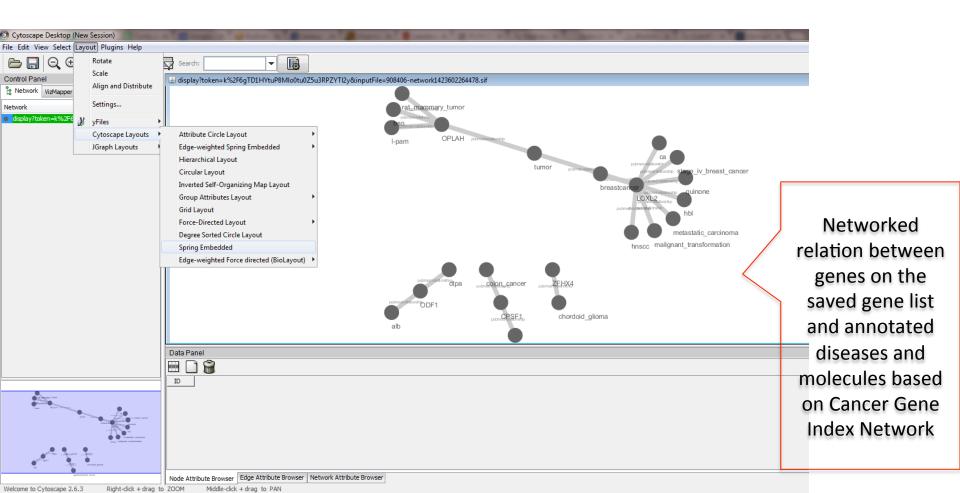


- Save file and open it. As you open it, the application will ask for permission to run Cytoscape (Note: this may take a few seconds)
- Click on Run

Note: If the above does not work for mac books, please check security settings



- This will open a new page with Cytoscape application showing networked genes and disease culled from published reports
- Go to Layout -> Cytoscape Layouts -> Spring Embedded (if you are familiar with cytoscape, you are free to choose any other layout of your choice)



- To view the list of genes in the saved gene list, once again go to Lists on the top panel.
- Select the middle icon on the right side which indicates Export list. You
 will now see a text file downloaded to your system



You can open the exported file to view the list of genes



Appendix

- **Functional Location**: Physical location of Variants on the chromosome.
 - Functional location filter options: coding sequence, intronic, downstream of gene, upstream of gene, 5' UTR, 3' UTR, non-coding UTR, intergenic
- Coding gene: Within a gene which codes for a protein. Within this
 region are search terms for Intron, downstream of the specified
 gene, upstream of the specified gene, in the 5'untranslated region,
 3'untranslated region.
- **Non-coding region**: Region that does not cover coding genes, it's flanking regions and UTR.
- Intergenic: Excludes Coding regions and non-coding UTRs.
- Non-Synonymous changes
 - Exonic Functions: Includes regions covered only exons of a gene coding for a protein where variation has resulted in non-synonymous changes.
 - Exonic function filter options: Loss of stop (structurally impacted protein), Premature stop (truncated protein), Insertion, Deletion, Frameshift, Substitution, Possible splice variant, Possible 5' splice variant, other

General tips

 G-DOC Plus works best is you don't use the back button in the web browser repeatedly.

Once you select a study, most tools will be easily available from the top menu bar inside G-DOC *Plus*.

 The <u>Pathway enrichment</u> and the <u>Lists</u> tool may sometimes take a few seconds longer to execute than other tools (since they are directly connecting to the server every time). Your patience is highly appreciated.

Clearing cache

- If the G-DOC web page does not respond after several seconds, try:
 - refreshing the page.
 - Log out and log back in, and try again
 - If the above two do not work, its possible that your web browser cache may need to be cleared
 - For Google chrome, go to Settings -> Show Advanced Settings -> Under "Privacy", select Clear Browsing data

For Mozilla Firefox, go to Preferences -> Advanced -> Network -> Under "Cached Web

Content" -> Clear now





We are working hard to improve G-DOC Plus.
 Please feel free to email your questions and comments (no homework questions please) to us at :gdoc-help@georgetown.edu